

DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

JOHN S. BAYWARD, Editor.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1842.

Oregon Territory.

But little is said about the Oregon Territory in these days, but the Hudson Bay Company are rapidly and silently extending their settlements in every direction. The following is an extract of a letter published in the New Bedford Mercury, dated Monterey, Upper California, Sept. 30, 1841:

"The English Hudson Bay Company, settled at the Columbia, whose proper business is taking furs, have so far extended their projects as to build saw mills and supply the Sandwich Islands with lumber. They have entered into a treaty with the Russian companies in the Pacific, to supply them with provisions and goods of every description; a trade which is formerly enjoyed by Americans, a house in Boston having been largely interested. The Hudson Bay Company have now purchased houses and stores at San Francisco, to furnish this country with English goods. Recently, New England goods were chiefly sent, from Boston direct, or via Callao or Mazatlan."

The Mercantile Journal, remarks "Thus it seems that the British are not only settling the country, but engrossing all the trade from Oregon and California. If we intend to assert our claims to the rich and extensive country through which flows the Columbia river, some symptoms of it should be seen without delay. A military post should be established there, garrisoned with United States troops, and other decided steps adopted, before it is too late. If we intend to relinquish all claims to the Oregon Territory, it should be known."

An Admirable Pie.

Our good friend, Mr. Ryder, whose labors in the cause of temperance are so valuable, and so highly applauded, has presented to us a piece of mince pie, sent to him by a Martha Washingtonian, of this city. It was made, we are assured, without either meat, butter, rum, brandy, wine or cider. We have partaken of the pie, and find it really excellent. It was altogether too good for us to rest satisfied with a statement of the negative quality of the articles composing it; and we must beg of Mr. Ryder's female friend to furnish us with a written recipe for making so fine an article. Our female readers, we think, would be glad of the information, and our male readers would rejoice in the extension of this kind of knowledge.

The Wisconsin Telegraph gives an account of a horrid tragedy in the capitol, and the murder of Hon. Charles P. Arndt by James R. Vineyard, both members of the Council. Some altercation took place in the Council Chamber. Vineyard with a loaded pistol concealed in his bosom, charged Arndt with stating a falsehood, when he knew that the statement made by Arndt was true. Arndt was his superior in personal strength, and well known to be without arms. The insult on being repeated was repelled, and the mean rascal accomplished his murderous design by shooting his victim and fellow-member of the Council in the chamber of their deliberations.

The Ohio Journal states that a scene of angry altercation occurred in the Legislature, and ended in a violent assault in the streets.

Their names are Clark and Bartley, and as they encountered each other on the sidewalk when Mr. C. revenged himself for the indignity he had suffered by inflicting personal chastisement upon his wordy antagonist in the Senate Chamber. A pool of blood congealed upon the pavement attested the severity of the assault.

Periodicals for March.

We have received from Mr. Bugbee the Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, and the Knickerbocker, for March. We have only had time to glance at the engravings, which are beautiful, and the table of contents, which assure us we have a rich treat in store, the particular merits of which we must mention at another time.

A fine, plump salmon, the first of the season, was caught in our river, at the Pond, four miles above this city, this morning. It was secured, of course, by our friend Low, of the City Market and will be served up by Woodward the enterprising land lord of the Bangor House at 4 past 1 o'clock this afternoon.

A Happy Effect.

The Rochester Democrat says: "The Secretary of the Savings Bank of this city told us yesterday, that a lady had just deposited one hundred and twenty-five dollars in that institution, saved by her husband from the avails of his day labor since he signed the cold water pledge in July last. Such a fact should be heralded from one end of the land to the other, as one of the blessed fruits of temperance."

This reminds us of a case in this city as we heard it related by the man himself. An Irishman had, for years, spent all his earnings in the purchase of intoxicating drinks, until about a year since when he signed the teetotal pledge, says, that in that time he has saved a hundred and thirty dollars, with one hundred of which he has purchased a house and has the balance secured. "And" said he, "that is not all, we have peace at home now and that is better than the money."

"How many genders are there?" asked a school master. "Three, sir," promptly replied a little blue-eyed girl, "masculine, feminine, and neuter." "Pray give me an example of each," said the master. "Why, you are masculine, because you are a man, and I am a feminine, because I am a girl."

"Very well proceed," said the master. "But I reckon Mr. Jenkins is neuter, as he is an old bachelor."

Later from Europe.

The packet ship Hendrick Hudson arrived at New York last inst.

The Columbia reached Liverpool on the 15th of Jan., carrying out the new source of controversy, the Creole case, which is commented upon in the London Times in a manner, very nearly approaching to derision, declaring the claim for restitution "the most audaciously untenable" it is possible to imagine.

Lord Ashburton had not sailed, but was expected to leave in the course of the month of January. A spontaneous combustion of coal took place on board H. M. Steamer Avon, while on her way from Cork and Liverpool to Portsmouth, with a large number of volunteers for the navy on board; and it was only by the most arduous and incessant exertions for six hours and a half that the ship was saved, and got into Milford, where she had pieces of elm plank fastened to her outside, and a portion of her deck renewed, before she ventured again to sea.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 5th inst. anticipates the commencement of war between Turkey and Greece before the end of the present month. Paris letters, however, referring to the declared resolve of the great powers not to permit any attack upon Greece, as conveyed in the letter of Prince Metternich to the Ottoman Government, state that no apprehensions were entertained in the diplomatic circle of Paris that any hostilities would ensue.

From the East.

A serious disturbance took place at the Italian theatre of Alexandria, on the 23d Dec., during the representation of *Donna Lucia di Lamormoor*, in consequence of a dispute between some Italians, who were vociferously applauding the *prima donna*, (Signora Polani), and some Englishmen, who wished to hear the performance. The Italians were severely punished by the Englishmen's fists, and forced to fly. Ladies fainted, and the performance was concluded with the first act, every one having left the theatre. The Mahometans who were present were much scandalized, and exclaimed, "These are the Europeans who have come here to civilize the Turks!"

This affair produced an unpleasant result on the morning of the 26th ult. Dr. Grassi, accompanied by M. Ceruti, the Sardinian Consul General, and M. C. Clero, were walking on the Square, when they were met by a Mr. Brooke, accompanied by some other Englishmen. Mr. Brooke, addressing the Doctor in Italian, asked him, "If he had called him an ill-behaved person," to which the Doctor replied, "It is true, because you disturbed public order in the theatre."

Mr. Brooke then struck the Doctor with his fist on the face. Mr. Grassi placed his hand on his sabre, but M. Clero prevented him from using it. Mr. Brooke then snatched the sword from M. Clero, and broke it into pieces. M. Ceruti then declared that he considered this a personal insult, when another Englishman replied that he was ready to give him satisfaction on the spot. The Italian then withdrew, and it was feared that the Italians might, in their anger, use their daggers against the Englishmen.

From Havana.

The U. State Mail Brig Hayne, at Charleston from Havana 15th ult. brings the following item. At the time the Hayne sailed there was "considerable excitement" at Havana, owing to a difference between the Governor General and the British steam packet. The latter was going off without passing her mails through the post office, according to the laws of the place. She was stopped, and the Governor General said or swore that if she moved out he would sink her as she passed the Moro. The matter was still unadjusted when the Hayne left the British steamer was laying very quiet, and nobody knew how it would end. Rumor said the Governor General had sent the Captain of the steamer word, that unless he complied with the laws, he would imprison him forthwith. There are seeds of trouble in this, and we may as well keep an eye on the progress of British "enterprise" in Cuba.

Gen. Wilson, who has recently returned from Iowa to New Hampshire, says that mechanics are wanted more than farmers at the West the supply of agricultural products is greater than the demand. In a late address at Nashua, the General is reported by the Nashua Telegraph to have said if he had the skill of hammering iron, he could make more money than any member of Congress with his eight dollars a day. (The price of shoeing a pair of horses was five dollars, and it took a load of corn, for those horses, to pay it. This was the result of absence of competition in the mechanical trades, and a too great competition in agricultural pursuits, or rather, to the amount of agricultural products beyond what was required for the support of the population.)

Prices and Wages. Cheap Coats.

"Why should I be compelled to pay twenty dollars for a coat, when but for a trifle it might be had for fifteen dollars?" is a question perpetually on the lips of those who advocate the one-sided Free Trade System. Indeed, there is a class of them who seemed to have resolved the whole subject of Protection to American Labor into this one question, and thus entrenched, deem their fortress impregnable.

I would ask, as a favor, of every laboring man, in order to be perfectly satisfied, that he would take his slate and pencil, or a little piece of chalk, and with the assistance of a few figures, determine for himself whether the answer to the following question be correct or not, viz: How much more does a laboring man pay for a coat at \$10, when the wages of labor is 20 cts. per day, than he does for a coat at \$20, when the wages of labor is \$1 per day? Answer, 250 per cent. or 30 days more labor!

Now, with this result before him, let him remember, that one-sided Free Trade theorists admit, as a necessary consequence of their policy, that the wages of labor here must be reduced to a level with the wages of labor elsewhere. The average price of labor in Europe is 20 cents per day. But, as a salvo, they tell the American laborer, that the value of every thing else is to be reduced in the same proportion. Let us examine this a little. The value of money is not to be lessened, but to be made five times as much as it was before, because a dollar will purchase five times as much as it would before. So then, the money of wealthy men is made to be worth five times as much as it was before! a change of great importance to him, as one fraught with mighty consequences, as connected with his comfort, luxury and power. But there, alas! stands the laboring man, upright, honest, and in the image of his Maker, with nothing to give in exchange for the necessities of life, but his labor, and the price of that reduced four-fifths!!!

Examine this matter for yourselves, Mechanics, and laboring men, remember that this one-sided Free Trade policy, which is ultimately to reduce the wages of labor four-fifths, augments the value of Money Capital four-fifths at the same time. Reflect upon a coat, worth \$10, and I am sure we shall see you at the next meeting of the Home League. [Tribune]

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

[Augusta Correspondence.]

State House, Augusta, }
WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1842. }

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

The Resolves in relation to the right of petition, which were acted upon by the Senate yesterday, were taken up this morning in the House. These resolves in substance, affirm the right for any body of individuals, however small or insignificant in numbers, or mistaken in their views to petition Congress for a redress of grievances, or what to them seems such; and that Congress is bound to receive all such petitions and give them a respectful consideration. And calls on Congress to remind the rule which prevents the reception of all petitions on the abolition of slavery.

Mr. McDougal moved to lay the resolves on the table, probably hoping that they might there sleep the sleep of death, and his party would be relieved from the responsibility of acting upon a question so materially affecting the rights and privileges of the people.

Mr. Baker of Hallowell, moved the yeas and nays on the question, and the motion prevailed, yeas 52, nays 76, all the leading loco members and a majority of their party, voting to lay the motion on the table.

Legislation inexpedient on an order to inquire into the expediency of granting certain lands to the town of Greenbush.

On motion of Mr. Sewall of Oldtown, Ordered, That from and after March 2d, this House will hold two sessions each day, commencing at nine o'clock, A. M., and half past two o'clock P. M.

On motion of Mr. Allard, Ordered, That the several committees of this House be directed to report on all business, on or before Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Piquet of Smyrna, Ordered, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to take into consideration the propriety of taxing all household furniture over and above three hundred dollars, being the property of one family, and all musical instruments over and above fifteen dollars and report thereon.

Leave to withdraw, on the petition of Ira Wadleigh et al. of Samuel Smith of Samuel Briggs of Waldo T. Purce of Edward Webster et al.

Referred to next Legislature claims of John Duan for cabinet work furnished the State in 1837, claim of J. C. Copeland for services in the Aroostook Expedition, petition of Justus Hathaway et al. for further time to be granted to settlers to pay for lands.

Passed to be engrossed An Act to increase the fees of coroners; an act to incorporate the Bath Mutual Marine Insurance Company; an act giving further time to the Bangor Commercial Bank, to close its concerns; an act to authorize the town of Bath to build a bridge across New Meadows River.

Finally passed Resolve for the distribution of the digest of patents; and a Resolve for the distribution of sundry books and documents to colleges and Mechanic Institutions; resolve in favor of Oliver Frost, as amended.

To-morrow assigned An act concerning proceedings in Justice Court; an act relating to Ferries; an act to extend the time for closing the concerns of the Frankfort Bank; an act to alter the mode of advertising Real estate for non-payment of town taxes.

The bill to incorporate the Negumkeag Dam and Lock Company was called up, by Mr. Hanson of Waterville, various amendments were offered by different members, some of which were adopted; and, pending the question of passing the bill to be engrossed, the House adjourned.

In Senate, the Apportionment Committee reported a Resolve apportioning 151 members to the different cities, towns, and districts in the State, which was once read, and 5000 copies ordered to be printed.

An Act in relation to Savings Institution, laid on the table and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

Referred to the next Legislature An Act to alter the East line of Oldtown.

Leave to withdraw on petitions of Francis A. Dutton et al., inhabitants of Burlington of Selectmen of Lowell of John H. Pillsbury of Amos Decker.

Legislation inexpedient on an order in relation to giving up the note of D. Baker.

Read and to-morrow assigned Resolve in favor of Ira Fish. An Act to provide in part for the expenditures of the Government. An Act to set off part of Wellington to the town of Parkman to incorporate the town of Centreville.

An Act to set off part of the town of Hope and annex the same to Appleton to incorporate the Bucksport Mechanics Association to incorporate the Franklin Mechanics Association. An Act additional to several Acts now in force respecting Municipal Court in Bangor. An Act additional relative to the Militia. Resolve in favor of Mr. Anson.

Passed to be engrossed An Act providing for survey of certain lots of land on Fish River Road. An Act regulating Fees in Justice's Actions. Resolve in favor of Joel Wellington. An Act additional accepting Charter of the Washington County Bank. Authorizing the Land Agent to locate and open a road from the Aroostook to the St. John River. Resolve in favor of Arthur D. Grant.

The Highway Robbers Caught.

Two men, named Burns and Gallagher, were arrested in this city, last evening, suspected of having been concerned in the robbery of Mr. Chauncey Cook, on Thursday evening. They are to be examined this afternoon. The circumstances which led to their arrest leave hardly a doubt that they are the robbers. [Lowell Jour.]

Pay the Mechanic.

The rich man who employs a mechanic does not always know how much inconvenience, loss of time and expense, he exposes him to, neglecting to pay an undisputed bill, on presentation. Without going too deep into the subject, let us propose a very simple example, of constant occurrence. A mechanic undertakes a job, for which his honest charge is fifty dollars. It is done to the satisfaction of his employer. He expects his pay on the presentation of a bill. Why should he not receive it? He has no bank credit; he pays cash for stock, and he pays cash for labor. He has been employed for a week on that job, with two or three journeymen, besides furnishing the raw material, paying shop rent, and other expensive contingencies. Why should he be asked to wait six months or a year for his money? He must pay his hands on Saturday, provide for his family during the week, pay for his stock, and lay up something against rent day. Is it reasonable, is it just—that his rich employer should ask him to wait for his pay until this convenient time, when cash is not scarce when three per centum a month is not to be had on the loan of money that belongs to others, or which ought to be appropriated in the payment of the honest debt, instead of sleeping and fattening at interest on post notes, or contributing to the art-

ificial wants of his family, or gratifying a reckless spirit of speculation in visionary stocks? Is it righteous, is it just, that a man of supposed wealth, should do this, and leave the honest, and hard-working mechanic to the mercy of small creditors, the importunities of journeymen, and the rapacity of usurious extortioners? Certainly not.

A Chapter for the Ladies.

Which they may READ,

But not much HEED.

"Do you see that young lady?" said a friend to us a day or two ago, as he pointed to a delicate and beautifully dressed young female, who was passing on the opposite side of the way.

We replied in the affirmative. "She doesn't look much like a suicide, does she?" one who would deliberately commit self-murder?"

"Certainly not," we exclaimed. "And yet," he added, "she is murdering herself slowly but surely every day. She is a frail, delicate creature, and not particularly healthy at the best of times. It is now a damp, cold, raw day, and yet she ventures forth in a thin, light dress, with shoes, the soles of which are not as thick as a half dollar. Besides this, she is corrected. She has laced herself so that she must breathe with the greatest difficulty. Poor thing a few years longer, and she will be numbered among the injured who have gone down to the grave through the agency of that detestable disease, consumption."

How many are there in the situation of the young lady described! How many who, in yielding to the requirements of barbarous fashion, are committing self-murder! How many mothers are there, who look on quietly, and see their daughters dedicate themselves to an early grave! How many, indeed, who assist in the work of death, by affording the implements and engines of destruction. Phila. Inq.

Perseverance and Triumph.

Some years ago, there was a shoemaker boy in the lower part of Cumberland County, New Jersey, who was remarkable for his love of reading. All his leisure hours were employed with a book, while his companions were passing their time in idleness, or worse than idleness—the celebration of Crispianus. At length he took his stick and bundle and started for the southwest. Time passed on, and the studious shoemaker continued his studies with unabated zeal. His companions, intent upon their amusements, had almost forgotten him; they continued their derisions to their patron, saint for the best part of their weeks, and plied theawl and the thread for the balance, unheeding by others because unrespected by themselves. And thus they will continue to reap the bitter fruits of mispent youth, until a welcome grave closes over them, while John Henderson, their fellow apprentice, with the same chances, but a higher aim, is one of Mississippi's able Representatives in the United States Senate.

Hens not Lawyers.

Our types make laughable blunders once in a while. Last week, they asserted that Judge Darling's malady hens were "good lawyers," which we don't believe to be the case. Although their learned owner has had much experience on the bench, still we never heard it hinted that his chickens had been admitted to practice at the bar. It is true that when we called to see them last summer, we found some of them "sitting on a rail," and looking as wise as some other bipeds; but as it was not term time, we had no opportunity to listen to their special pleadings. The fact is, that is a sneaky interloper, and if our readers will turn him out, the breed of the poultry will be essentially improved, and they will become "good lawyers." [N. H. Gazette.]

[From the Salem Gazette.]

The Tau Yards.

I live where the red hide's wave in the wind
And the ground is red below;
Not a tree nor the smallest bush you will find,
Nor a green blade of grass will grow
By the river's side, or beneath the hill
Where is seen the Tanner's yard;
And the sound is heard of his noisy mill
And the horse at the grinding hard.
Every hide that he tans was carted here;
The bark in that lity pile,
Though to you it may seem at his hand so near,
Was drawn from the wharves full a mile;
You have seen the tired horse as he plies through
The street;
When loosed from the mill as his track;
Ten times in a day, the same cart you will meet
On its way to the vessel and back.

Around are the vats; they are many and deep.
Of the hemlock bark and lime,
In the last stiff hairy hides they keep
Until all have lain there a time;
When into the others with hooks they pull,
Each hide now supple and bare,
With layers of bark till the vat is full,
Then they need not awhile their care.

But soon has the bark lost its active power,
Lies him at work by dawn;
In the cold snowy day and the drizzling shower
Alike must the hides be updrawn;
And seven times even will this bark be renewed
While the months and the seasons roll on,
Ere as leather the hides in the sun are viewed,
And the tanner's work is done.

How oft in the hour that memory brings back
I think of the vats we have made,
When I and my mates with a wonderful knack
On squirrel skins practiced the trade,
Or joined in a band on our favorite green,
Between the sunset and dark,
To imitate what at the mill we had seen
With a play called Grinding the Bark.

The stories return that I've heard by the fire
Told o'er on a cold winter's night,
Of him who to make his way home a grain might
Crossed the yard, and fell in; luckless wight
And of those who on mischief or robbery bent
But thought not what follows on crime;
While their hearts were yet hot with their evil intent
Who were drowned over head in the lime.

So I love to watch him and learn what I may
From this his rough life of toil.
And so I have done from my earliest day,
Nor feared lest my dress I should soil.
For the place one is in, is the place he must fill,
And find as he can some employ,
Though the spot be as small as the round of a mill,
Or he but a Tanner's poor boy.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arr at Portsmouth, March 1, outer harbor, scho Wm Henry, Wright, Thompson for New York. Brig Etrurian, recently launched at Mount Desert, went ashore at Seal Cove, in the late gale no damage reported to her. At St. Kitts, about 12th ult. sch Mars H'll, of Bangor, from disg.

REMOVAL.

DENNISON & CO. would inform their customers, and the public of the removal of their Stock of JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, to the corner of Main and Broad streets, where goods in their line can be purchased at very low prices.

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